HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1820. No. 46.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.

Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Virgil Delphini,
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,
Historiæ Sacræ,
Viris Romæ,
Mair's Introduction,
Tytler's Elements of History,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Goldsmith's History of Rome,
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Willett's Geography and Atlas,
Murray's Grammar,
Murray's Exercises,
Webster's Spelling Book,
Bibles, Testaments, &c.

A more extensive assortment will be shortly received.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Dec. 20.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13. 44—tf

NOTICE.

IN the year 1816, I sold a negro boy named *TITUS*, then about twelve years old, to Joseph Smith, who, as the boy states, sold him to John Miller, in the state of Georgia, who he says resides in the county of Morgan. He returned to this place about three months past, during which time I have been endeavouring to ascertain where his master resides, but without effect. The owner is requested to give the subscriber the necessary information, who will render any assistance in his power to have the boy delivered to him

John Cowan.

Wilmington, Nov. 11. 42—3w

Valuable Land
FOR SALE
in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40—10w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed *THOMAS D. WATTS* his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39—

I. G. WATSON,
OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of

Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38—3w

THE NEGROES

BELONGING to the heirs of William P. Strudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market-House in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next, when and where all persons interested will attend.

James Webb, *Guardian.*

November 21. 41—1m

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Groceries, &c. among which are the following articles:

Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,
Sherry and Malaga Wine,
West India and New-England Rum,
Cordials,
China, in boxes of 48 pieces,
Salt, Iron and Castings,
Glass, Liverpool, Crockery and Stone Ware,
White Lead, dry and ground in oil,
Red Lead and Spanish Brown,
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty,
Best Spanish Indigo, and Prussian Blue,
Spirits of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, and Varnish,
Dupont's best Rifle Powder,
Bar Lead, and Shot of all sizes,
Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of

Men's, Women's, Boys', and Girls' Shoes.

He also expects from New-York in the course of a fortnight, Madeira and Sicily Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Paints and Dye Stuffs, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash.

D. Yarbrough.

Nov. 27. 42—3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July, 1818, an apprentice boy named *SLAH WARD*, about fourteen years of age; light curly hair, grey eyes, tolerably slim built. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, if brought home, but no expenses paid.

William Hart.

Stony Creek, Orange county, Nov. 30, 1820. 43—3w‡

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

November 22. 41—

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1820.

FROM recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprize his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alledged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue in their depredatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes Longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (for, by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here), they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, *Mayor.*

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true *Franklin Economical style*, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the $3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand *unrivalled* for *cheapness*, *durability*, and *beauty*, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin*, to whose *genius* and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased,
vs.
Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Faucett, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased.
} In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the *Hillsborough Recorder* for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, C. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,
Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40—2m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury Department, Dec. 1, 1820.

SIR—I have the honour to enclose a report, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury submits the following report:

1. *Of the Revenue.*

The net revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1817, amounted to Dolls. 24,265,227 34

viz.

Customs,	17,524,775 15	
Internal duties,	2,676,882 77	
Direct tax,	1,835,737 04	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	2,015,977 00	
Postage, and other incidental receipts,	313,853 38	

That which accrued from the same sources during the year 1818, amounted to 26,095,200 65

viz.

Customs,	21,828,451 48	
Arrears of internal duties,	907,246 33	
Arrears of direct tax,	263,926 01	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	2,464,527 90	
Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts,	590,348 93	

And to that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1819, amounted to 21,435,700 69

viz.

Customs,	17,116,702 96	
Arrears of internal duties,	227,444 01	
Arrears of direct tax,	80,850 61	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	3,274,422 78	
Postage, and other incidental receipts,	61,280 33	
First instalment from the Bank of the U States, and dividend on stock in that bank,	675,000 00	

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds 13,340,000 dollars; and the sales of the public lands during the two first quarters of the year, exceeded 1,240,000 dollars.

The payments into the treasury during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to 16,819,637 49

viz.

Customs,	12,378,513 12	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	1,124,645 32	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax,	104,769 20	
Incidental receipts,	579,749 14	
Monies received from loans,	2,545,431 47	
Repayments,	86,529 24	

And the payments into the treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources, are estimated at 3,430,000 00

Making the total amount estimated to be received into the treasury, during the year 1820, 20,246,637 49

Which, added to the balance in the treasury on the first day of January last, amounting to 2,076,607 14

Makes the aggregate amount of 22,326,244 63

The application of this sum, for the year 1820, is estimated as follows, viz.

To the 30th Sept. the payments have amounted to 16,908,413 80

viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses,	2,078,573 25	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817,	6,043,068 00	
Naval service, including the permanent appropriation for the increase of the navy,	2,946,762 00	
Public debt, including 1,142,879 dolls. 55 cts. for the redemption of the Mississippi certificates,	5,840,010 55	

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to 8,0 0 00

viz.

Civil, diplomatic, & miscellaneous expenses,	450,000
Military service,	1,900,000
Naval service,	806,000
Public debt, to first of January 1821,	4,900,000

Making the aggregate amount of 24,934,413 80

And leaving, on the first of January, 1821, a balance in the treasury, estimated at 2,488,169 17

2. *Of the Public Debt.*

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the first of October, 1819, amounted to 21,668,284 71

And that contracted subsequent to the first of January, 1812, and unredeemed on the first of October, 1819, amounted to 68,060,296 89

Making the aggregate amount of 89,728,581 60

Which sum agrees with the amount as stated in the last annual report as unredeemed on the first of October, 1819, excepting the sum of 63 dollars 49 cents, which was then short estimated, and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.

In the fourth quarter of the year there was added to the above sum, for treasury notes brought into the treasury and cancelled, the following sums, viz.

In 6 per cent. stock,	4,132 18	
In 7 per cent. stock,	10,525 00	
		14,657 18
Making		91,743,568 18
From which deduct Louisiana 6 per cent. stock reimbursed on the first of Oct. 1819,	2,601,671 14	
And deferred stock reimbursed between the first of October, 1819, & first of Jan. 1820,	242,063 47	
		2,843,734 61
Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the first of January, 1820,		88,899,833 57
From the first of January to the 30th of September, inclusive, there was, by funding treasury notes and issuing 3 per cent. stock for interest on the old registered debt, added to the public debt, the amount of	34,580 42	
And by the loan authorised by act of May 15, 1820,	2,454,431 47	
		2,579,981 64
Making		91,479,315 23
From which deduct the amount of stock purchased during that period,	40,34	
And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock,	253,752 78	
		253,793 12
Making, on the first of October, 1820, the sum of		91,225,522 11
To which add, in the fourth quarter of 1820, on account of the loan of May 15th,		454,567 66
Making		91,680,089 77
There will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred stock on the first day of January, 1821,	249,444 16	
Since the 30th September last, the residue of the Louisiana stock has become redeemable, amounting to	2,216,403 78	
		2,465,852 94
Which, if discharged before the first day of January, 1821, will leave the public debt unredeemed on that day, as estimated,		89,214,236 18
The treasury notes yet in circulation, are estimated at		27,686 00
The whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts of congress for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands, amount to		4,282,151 21
Of which there has been received at the general land office,	2,439,308 31	
And there was paid at the treasury 66 per cent. on dolls. 1,731,635 69	1,142,879 55	
		3,582,187 86
Leaving outstanding, on the 30th September, 1820,		699,963 36

3. *Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures, for the year 1821.*

In forming an estimate of the receipts into the treasury for the year 1821, the amount of revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; the sum due for public lands; the ability and disposition of the community to purchase, and especially the quantity and quality of land intended to be exposed at public auction in the course of the year, present the data upon which the calculations must be made. As a portion of the duties which accrue in the fourth quarter of the present year,

and in the first and second of the next, forms a part of the receipts into the treasury for the latter year, the amount received will exceed or fall short of the estimate by the difference between the duties which actually accrue in those quarters, and are payable within the year, and the amount at which they had been estimated.

The receipts into the treasury may also considerably exceed or fall short of the sum estimated in consequence of the issue of a greater or less amount of debentures, payable during the year 1821, than had been estimated.

The degree of punctuality with which the revenue bonds are discharged, upon which the estimate is formed, must necessarily affect the amount that will be received into the treasury.

If the accruing revenue of the present and two succeeding quarters should exceed that of the corresponding quarters of the present and last year; if the amount of debentures which may be issued and made payable so as to affect the receipts of the year, should be less than that of preceding years, since the peace, compared with the gross amount of duties accrued within those years respectively; and if greater punctuality in the payment of revenue bonds now outstanding should be observed than during the last mentioned period, the receipts from the customs will exceed the estimates now presented; and they will fall short of it should all those contingencies be unfavorable, as has been the case during the present year.

The revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last, are estimated at 18,770,000 dollars; of this sum 3,150,000 dollars are in suit; of which about 1,250,000 dollars will not be collected on account of the insolvency of the debtors; leaving the amount of bonds outstanding, upon which collections are to be made, estimated at 17,520,000 dollars. The amount of duties secured during the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year 1820, is estimated at 13,350,000 dollars; and that of the whole year may be estimated at 16,500,000 dollars. The amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September, and payable during the year 1821, is estimated at dolls. 1,162,114 16, which is subject to be increased by the amount issued in the present quarter and during the whole of the ensuing year chargeable upon the revenue of that year. The annual average amount of debentures, bounties, and all drawbacks, and expenses of collection, chargeable upon the revenue, has been ascertained to be nearly equal to 15 per cent. of the annual average amount of the duties upon imports and tonnage, which accrued from the year 1815 to the year 1819, inclusive.

If this proportion be applied to the revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; and if the receipts from the tonnage of vessels, and upon duties secured during the present and the two succeeding quarters, are assumed to be equal to any deficiency resulting from the want of punctuality in the discharge of outstanding bonds, the receipts into the treasury for the year 1821, from this source of revenue, may be estimated at 14,600,000 dollars.

The receipts into the treasury from the public land, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at dolls. 1,124,645 32, and those of the entire year will probably not much exceed 1,600,000 dollars. The receipts from that source during the year 1821, will probably not exceed those of the present year, if no incentive to greater punctuality or inducement to make prompt payment should be presented to the public debtors, in the course of the present session of congress.

The balance of internal duties and direct tax still outstanding, are so considerable as to justify an estimate of some extent, in calculating the receipts of the ensuing year, if the difficulty of enforcing payment in those states where the largest amount is due, were not known to be great. Under these circumstances, the receipts from that source of the ensuing year, are estimated at 100,000 dollars.

According to the foregoing data, the receipts into the treasury for the ensuing year, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs,	14,600,000 00
Public lands, estimated amount of Missouri principal,	1,600,000 00
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts,	100 000 00
Third instalment from the Bank of the U. States,	300,000 00
Bank dividends, which may accrue during the year, estimated at 5 per cent.	350,000 00
Making an aggregate of	16,550,000 00

The appropriations for the same period, are estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	1,769,850 04
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military pensions, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817,	4,585,352 61
Naval department,	2,420,594 56
Making an aggregate of	8,775,797 21

But, to determine the amount of the charge upon the treasury for the service of that year, the following additions must be made, viz.

1st. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, the sum of 1,500,000 dollars; being an amount of appropri-

[*For the conclusion of this Report, see last page.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 5.

Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts, appeared yesterday, and took his seat.

The speaker communicated to the house a letter from the post-master-general, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of this house, a list of post-masters who are also contractors for carrying mails, the amount of their compensation, &c.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The house on motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of electors of president and vice president of the United States and members of the house of representatives.

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, rose in opposition to the resolution, and, in a speech of near an hour, submitted his views of the impolicy of amending the constitution in the feature contemplated, especially by substituting the mode proposed by the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of N. C., replied to Mr. R., and went into a defence, considerably at large, of the expediency of the amendment contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, followed, and went into a general argument against the proposed amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. advocated the resolution, and replied, at some length, to the arguments of Messrs. Reid and Barbour.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, spoke a short time against the resolution.

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the resolution	103
Against it	59

The speaker announced that the question was decided in the affirmative, and demanding when it was the pleasure of the house to have the resolution read a third time

Some discussion arose on the question whether, as the constitution required that such a proposition should be supported by two-thirds of both houses to enable it to pass, a less number than two thirds could order the resolution to a third reading.—Two-thirds of the house not having voted for the third reading of the resolution, Mr. Cobb made the point of order, and Messrs. Culpepper, Lowndes, Smith, of Md. Rhea and Livermore, spoke upon it.

The speaker decided that the rules and practice of the house recognized the principle that two-thirds of the votes were required on the final passage of a resolution proposing to amend the constitution; but that any intermediate question might be carried by the majority of the house. No appeal being taken from the decision of the speaker;

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

To obtain a full vote on the passage of this resolution, which Mr. Simkins deemed of high importance, being no less than a proposition to amend the constitution, he gave notice that at one o'clock to-morrow he should move a call of the house.

Wednesday, December 6.

DUTY ON FRENCH TONNAGE.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce reported the following bill:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May 15th, 1820, shall not extend to, or operate upon, any French ship or vessel that shall have entered into any port within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the 30th day of September, 1820.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury, after deducting a tonnage duty equal to that paid by every French ship or vessel which entered the ports within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the passage and operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May 15th, 1820, from the tonnage duty collected from French ships and vessels, by virtue of the above recited act, between the first day of September following, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay and refund the remainder of such tonnage duty, free from costs and charges, to any person or persons who shall have authority to receive the same.

The bill was twice read and committed.

MISSOURI.

The house having, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, was called to the chair.

The resolution declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, having been read:

Mr. Lowndes rose, and delivered a speech of nearly two hours in length—when,

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the committee rose, and

The house adjourned.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, December 11.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a part of their fund to the repairing and improving the turnpike road lately owned by Nathan Horton.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to amend an act concerning the trial of slaves in capital cases, passed in 1818, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution proposing to modify or change the manner of holding our superior courts, made a detailed report thereon, which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr Connor, from the select committee to whom was referred sundry petitions, praying for a charter to establish a college in the western part of this state, reported a bill for this purpose, which passed its first reading.

Mr. B. Person, from the select committee to whom was referred a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of passing a law establishing a sum per diem hereafter to be paid to the members of assembly, clerks and doorkeepers, reported a bill for this purpose, which passed its first reading.

The senate took up the bill to amend an act concerning clerks of courts, passed in 1819; and the bill to limit the time of bringing suits against executors, &c. and passed both bills a third time, and ordered them to be engrossed.

The bill to increase the penalty on sheriffs, &c. neglecting to perform their duty, was rejected.

Mr. Baker introduced a bill in aid of an act passed by the legislature of Virginia incorporating a company to establish a communication between the waters of Roanoke river, and those which fall into Chowan river, and the rivers and water courses intermediate between any of them and the river Potomac, which passed its first reading.

Tuesday, December 12.

On motion of Mr. Owen, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the mode of selling property under execution, so far as regards time and place.

Mr. Connor from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred resolutions proposing to appropriate money for repairing and improving a road leading from Old Fort over the Swannanoe Gap to Asheville, &c. and a road from Jonathan Woody's blacksmith's shop to the Tennessee line, reported against the expediency of such appropriation; which report was disagreed to, and the resolutions and report were recommitted, with instructions to report bills for carrying the propositions into effect.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, a select joint committee was appointed to examine whether any, and if any, what sum would be necessary to furnish the house set apart for the governor with additional furniture.

Mr. Hill presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Chatham county, praying that the seat of justice may be removed to the town of Haywood, with a bill for carrying the prayer into effect. Both were referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Connor, the committee on the militia laws were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law authorising a revision of the militia laws of this state.

Mr. Shober introduced a bill to make affidavits taken before a magistrate, and certified by the clerk of the county court, prima facia evidence in any trial before any justice of the peace in any other county.

Mr. Calloway, a bill to appoint commissioners to view a part of the state road in Ashe county.

Mr. Atkinson, a bill relative to the organization of the militia of this state.

Mr. R. R. Johnson, a bill allowing compensation to jurors in the county of Warren.

All which bills passed their first reading.

The bill appointing commissioners for fixing a suitable place for the public buildings in Hyde county, has passed three readings in both houses.

Wednesday, December 13.

Mr. Wellborn from the select committee, to whom the bill was referred in relation to sales under execution, reported the bill with an amendment, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Hogan introduced a resolution directing the public printer to furnish each captain of militia in the state with a copy of the journals of the legislature, and that he be allowed 50 cents for each copy so furnished.—Passed its first reading.

Mr. Graves, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the petition of the executor of the late major general Thomas Brown, reported an allowance for his services of 414 dollars. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Owen, from the committee to whom was referred the petition from Chatham for the removal of the seat of justice, reported a bill to remove the same to Haywood, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Black introduced a bill concerning coroners, which passed its first reading.

Thursday, December 14.

A number of bills were introduced from the house of commons, which passed their first reading.

Mr. Walton, from the committee appointed to revise the laws relative to patrollers, reported a bill to amend the patrol laws, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Dudley introduced a bill to incorporate the New river navigation company, which passed its first reading.

Friday, December 15.

The engrossed bill allowing additional compensation to the attorney general and solicitors for the state being read and amended, a motion was made to strike out the first section, which was negatived, 30 to 13. The bill was then ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Atkinson reported a bill to amend the militia laws which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, the committee on the militia laws were directed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing copies of the most approved military tactics for the commissioned officers of the state.

Saturday, December 16.

Mr. Black introduced a bill directing fees to be paid to certain estates.—Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Graves, from the committee on the boundary line between this state and Tennessee, reported a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, making provision for running the boundary line between this state and Tennessee, and to repeal a part of the 4th section thereof, which passed its first reading.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Owen in the chair, on the revenue bill. After some time the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.—The house took up the bill, and a motion was made to strike out the tax of 20 dollars on pedlars, and carried, 30 votes to 28. It was then moved to fill the blank with 15 dollars and carried. The bill then passed its third reading.

Monday, December 18.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Shober introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the last session, giving to the county courts power to regulate separate elections; and a bill to revive and continue in force an act concerning military land warrants, passed in 1819.

Mr. McLeary, a bill authorising certain persons to lay off for sale the property therein mentioned. [This bill was rejected on its second reading.

Mr. Connor, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill for repairing and improving the road leading over the Swananoe Gap to Asheville, thence to the Haywood line.

Mr. Owen, a bill to amend an act passed in 1734, to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable commodities.

Mr. Baker, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to establish a medical board.

All which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Dudley introduced a resolution, stating that the Bank of the United States had been solicited by the general assembly to locate a branch of their bank in this state, from a belief that it would equalize the exchange and introduce a par currency; but from the illiberal policy of the branch established in the state, in running on the state banks for specie, &c. and thereby defeating the views entertained of its usefulness: Resolved therefore, that the said bank be requested to remove said branch as soon as practicable.—Indefinitely postponed.

The report respecting the superior courts was disagreed to.

The bill requiring sheriffs to settle with the wardens of the poor earlier than they now do, was indefinitely postponed.

As was also the bill for the better regulation of sheriffs, coroners and constables.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, December 11.

Mr. J. D. Jones presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, praying for the passage of a law imposing a tax on transient persons vending goods and merchandize in said town.—Referred.

Three ballotings were had for a judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Mangum, without any person in nomination obtaining a majority. The name of Atlas Jones was withdrawn.

Thomas Henderson was elected public printer for the ensuing year.

A request from the Roanoke navigation company was made to the legislature, that the state would either subscribe for the 55,000 dollars, reserved for her by the charter, or relinquish it, that it might be subscribed by individuals.—Referred.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of the president and directors of the Cape Fear navigation company, praying for authority to locate the route of the canal now in execution in said town, in some one or more of the streets thereof. Referred.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on so much of the governor's message as relates to the banks of this state, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks.

Mr. M. also, from the committee on Cherokee lands, reported a bill to authorise the governor to direct the sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians which are yet unsold. Both these bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee to whom was referred a bill to prevent frauds in the exportation of tobacco, reported the bill with an amendment; which being concurred with the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. A. Moore, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the repairs and alterations of the state-house, made a report, in which they recommend, in order that the work may be carried on with the greater expedition, and that the state may not have to pay a discount on the notes received for the sale of the public land adjoining the city, that so much of the surplus funds at present in the treasury as will cover the amount of such notes, be appropriated to the prosecution of the work, so that it may be finished in the course of the ensuing year. The report also recommends an appropriation for defraying the expense of an intercolumniation and dome to surround the statue of Washington shortly expected from Italy.

The report was concurred with, and the resolutions passed their first reading.

The following bills were introduced

By J. R. M'Dowell, a bill to repeal an act authorising the commissioners of the town of Morganton to sell certain parts of the public square in said town, and to repeal an act passed in 1818, appointing commissioners to sell certain lots and the town commons in said town.

Mr. J. Scott, a bill to authorise the sale of certain lands belonging to the town of Hillsborough.

Mr. Wilkins, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and for other purposes; and

Mr. Clarke, a bill for the relief of widows in certain cases therein mentioned.

These several bills passed their first reading.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the revenue bill; and having gone through it, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, to the house. The house took them up; when Mr. Thomas moved to reduce the tax on pedlars from 20 to 10 dollars. The motion was negatived, 82 to 40. The bill then passed its second reading.

Tuesday, December 12.

A message from the senate proposed to ballot again to-morrow for a judge, adding to the nomination James Martin of Salisbury.

Mr. A. Moore, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred the petition from the Cape Fear navigation company, made a favorable report thereon, recommending the passage of a bill to enable the board of directors of the Cape Fear navigation company to run a canal through Hillsborough, Mumford, Russel and Franklin streets, in the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. M. from the same committee, also made a favorable report on the bill for clearing out and deepening the

swash or swashes at Ocracock inlet, and improving the navigation of the same.

Both bills passed their first reading.

Mr. M. from the same committee, recommended the rejection of a bill concerning the public roads, which report was concurred with.

Mr. Iredell, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to report a bill simplifying the mode of proceeding against banks, reported a bill to regulate the proceedings in suits against corporations.

Mr. I. from the same committee, also reported a bill, in consequence of a resolution referred to them, to quiet the title of persons in possession of slaves.

Both bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the sum of for the purpose of opening a road from the Old Fort, in Burke county, crossing the Blue Ridge at the Swanano Gap, to Asheville, thence to the line between Buncombe and Haywood counties, so as to intersect the road already laid out, agreeably to an act of the last session.

Mr. Iredell presented the report of the commissioners appointed at the last session of the assembly to survey, lay off and sell the public lands adjoining the seat of government. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the public printer was directed to send a copy of the laws annually to every county trustee.

Mr. Pugh introduced a bill to regulate fishermen in Pamplico Sound, between Stumpy Point Bay and the great marshes, which passed its first reading.

A resolution from the senate, proposing the appointment of a joint committee to examine whether any, and if any, what sum would be necessary to furnish the house set apart for the governor with additional furniture, was taken up, concurred with, and a committee appointed.

The bill for suspending executions in certain cases, was postponed indefinitely.

Wednesday, December 13.

The resignation of John Carson, brigadier general of the 10th brigade, was read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the committee on the public land sold in the city of Raleigh, were instructed to inquire into the propriety of making some reasonable compensation to the commissioners who were employed in laying off and selling said land.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the committee on the Cherokee lands, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the county court of Haywood to appoint commissioners to lay off a town by the name of Franklin on the 400 acres of land reserved for that purpose on the lands lately acquired by treaty.

Mr. J. R. M'Dowell moved to instruct the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing the county courts in such way as to authorize five justices in each county to hold said courts, and receive therefor a compensation.—Not agreed to.

After two unsuccessful ballotings for a judge, Mr. James Martin's name was withdrawn, when another balloting took place, and it appeared George E. Badger was elected by a majority of one vote, and was so reported; but on motion of Mr. R. A. Jones, the house refused to concur with the report, on the ground of some irregularity in the election. The subject was referred to a select committee.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Iredell, a bill concerning usury.

Mr. Scott, a bill to amend an act passed in 1816, for the better regulating county court officers.

Mr. Ehringhaus, a bill to establish an academy in Elizabeth City, and a bill to establish a separate court of Probate in Pasquotank county.

These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee of finance, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of applying such portion of the surplus money in the treasury as can with propriety be spared from the current expences of the year, reported a bill to authorise the treasurer to pay over to the State Bank the amount due said bank for deferred payments on stock.

Mr. Iredell, from the judiciary committee, who were instructed to report a bill simplifying the mode of proceeding against banks and other corporations, reported a bill to regulate the proceedings in suits against corporations.

These bills also passed their first reading.

Thursday, December 14.

The committee to whom was referred the disputed balloting for a judge, reported that an error had taken place which made it necessary to proceed to another ballot.—The report being concurred with, another balloting took place, in which neither candidate had a majority. A second ballot was had, which resulted in the election of George E. Badger.

Mr. Worth introduced a bill providing for a female department in the Greensborough academy.

Mr. Cobb, a bill to prevent sheriffs from taking commissions on executions issued by justices of peace.

Mr. A. Moore from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to authorize the county court of Haywood to contract for making a turnpike road from the War Ford on the Tuckasegee river to the Tennessee line, near the head of the West Fork of Little Pigeon.

These several bills passed their first reading.

The bill for the relief of widows in certain cases, was rejected.

Several bills were received from the senate, and passed their first reading.

Friday, December 15.

The following bills were presented,

By Mr. Dulany, a bill limiting the time within which judgments before a justice of the peace may be revived.

By Mr. Alston, a bill to establish a system of arbitration throughout the state.

By Mr. Dargon, a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1815, authorising the appointment of a committee of finance in Montgomery county.

By Mr. Sutton, a bill directing the issuing of treasury notes, and for other purposes.

These bills passed their first readings.

Mr. Mebane reported unfavourably on the subject of laying off a town on the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians.—Concurred with.

Mr. Hillman, from a select committee, reported the bill, with an amendment, authorising the county courts to alter separate elections. Agreed to, and the bill read the 2d time.—Read a third time on Saturday, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Henderson presented a bill authorising the publication of the British statutes in force in this state. Read the first time.

The bill, reported by Mr. Hillman, for the relief of honest debtors, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. [This bill allows a man who honestly surrenders his property for the payment of his debts, to give security for his appearance at the next county court, when he may have the benefit of taking the oath of insolvency, without being imprisoned.]

The bill for removing the court house from Pittsborough to Haywood in Chatham county, was received from the senate and postponed indefinitely on its first reading.

Mr. Cameron, from the select committee to whom was referred the report of the commissioners on the sale of the public lands adjoining Raleigh, reported a bill making allowance to said commissioners, and amending the act directing such sale.

The house proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks of this state. [This bill contemplated compelling the banks to pay 25 per cent. interest, for refusing to pay specie, &c.] A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was lost. Yeas 46—Nays 78. The bill was finally amended so as to require the banks to pay six per cent. and allowing summary process to be had against them.

Saturday, December 16.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, resolved, that the hon. John L. Taylor and the hon. Henry Potter, be authorised and requested to examine all the laws in force in this state on the subject of insolvent debtors, and that they prepare and report to the next general assembly a concise and connected system of laws on the subject which shall embrace in its provisions a fair plan of bankrupt laws, and which shall exclude the imprisonment of the honest debtor.

Mr. Moore presented a petition on the subject of a canal contemplated to be run through several streets of the town of Fayetteville, and unfavourable to the running of said canal.—Referred.

Mr. Martin presented a bill to repeal the act of 1796, to punish persons for removing debtors.

Mr. J. D. Jones presented a bill to authorise the raising 6000 dollars by lottery, for the Presbyterian church in Wilmington.

Each read the first time.

Mr. Slade, from the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of several chiefs of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, made a report. After a good deal of discussion, the papers were permitted to be withdrawn.

Mr. Love, from a committee, reported a bill to prohibit white men from cultivating the land reserved for Indians in the Cherokee purchase.—Read the first time.

Mr. Robinson, a bill to regulate the county courts at Mecklenburg.—Read the first time.

The bill to amend the act of 1816, for the better regulating county court officers; and the bill to prevent sheriffs from taking commissions on executions issued by a justice of the peace, were read and rejected.

Mr. Cameron introduced sundry resolutions for calling a convention to alter the constitution of this state, which being read, Mr. Cameron moved that the resolutions be referred to the committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.—Disagreed to.

Mr. Moore, of Brunswick, then moved to postpone them indefinitely.—Carried—Yeas 70—Nays 55.

Mr. Euringhaus presented a bill to alter the time of holding the general assembly—after several amendments were proposed, the house adjourned without taking a vote.

Monday, December 18.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Hillman, a bill more effectually to provide for the collection of the tax imposed on retail merchants by the revenue law of 1819

Mr. Cameron, a bill to authorise James Seawell to make a turnpike road between Fayetteville an Raleigh, and to raise by one or more lotteries the sum of 50,000 dollars to effect the same.

The house took up for consideration the bill for altering the time of meeting of the general assembly. A question on striking out the first Monday in November was carried. The second Monday in November was agreed to, and the bill passed its first reading.

The bill to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks passed its third reading 106 votes to 17

The bill to establish a system of arbitration throughout the state, on motion of Mr. Iredell, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Poindexter, from the balloting committee for a treasurer and comptroller for the ensuing year, reported that John Haywood was unanimously elected treasurer, and that Samuel Goodwin was elected comptroller by a majority of the whole number of votes given in.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill for extending and making the boundary line between the counties of Bladen and Columbus.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom the bill, and petitions against it, had been committed, recommended that the bill to enable the Cape Fear navigation company to run a canal through certain streets in Fayetteville, be rejected; which report was concurred with.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 27.

On Saturday last Thomas N. S. Hargis was elected magistrate of police for the town of Hillsborough, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Lockhart, esq.

The resolution for the admission of Missouri into the union, with an exception to the clause in her constitution prohibiting free negroes from emigrating to the state, has passed the senate by a decisive majority.

The naked resolution has been rejected in the house of representatives. The question as modified by the senate, has not yet been acted upon by the house.

Nathaniel Hazard, esq. a representative in congress from the state of Rhode Island, died at Washington on Sunday the 17th instant, after an illness of a few days.

Thomas Bennett, has been elected governor of South Carolina.

We are furnished by a respectable gentleman of this city, with the following very interesting intelligence, the political as well as commercial importance of which, it is beyond our power to anticipate.

Extract of a letter from Antonio de Frias & Co. to their friend in Baltimore, dated

"Havana, Nov. 21, 1820.

"You will have heard that the Cortes have given to their American possessions, *a free trade to all the world.*"

We shall not comment on this intelligence for the present. It does not belong to us to say, what operation this information may have on the South American patriots themselves; what will be its operation amonst all the independent powers of the earth, who may be ready to embark in this controversy, or whether it is only a deceptive lure thrown out to reconcile the South American republicans to royalty.

Baltimore Chronicle.

In digging a cellar, last week, on meeting house hill, near Portsmouth plains, the skeleton of a man was dug up. The bones about two feet below the surface, and without a coffin. He must have been a man of uncommon size—measuring more than seven feet—a very thick scull, and double teeth all round his upper jaw. This week another skeleton was found—they were probably aborigines. *Portsmouth pap.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, December 14.

The regular and fast sailing packet ship James Monroe, capt. Rogers, arrived off Sandy Hook on Wednesday afternoon, and came up yesterday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th November. By this arrival we are put in possession of London papers to the evening of the 2d inclusive.

We learn from a passenger in the James Monroe, who left France the latter part of October, that a mercantile house in Bordeaux had received a letter from Madrid, dated the 5th of October, stating, that the Floridas had been ceded by the cortes to the United States. This information was announced in a Paris paper of the 21st.

On the 2d of November, the house of lords proceeded to the trial of the queen. On the second reading of the bill, the lord chancellor rose from the woolsack, and walking down the opposition side, took a station at the table almost immediately before lord Grey and lord Holland, and addressed the house. He was decidedly against the queen.

Lord Erskine followed in favour of the queen, and after proceeding some time in commenting on the evidence, suddenly paused. This was not particularly noticed at first, as it appeared as if he was looking over the minutes placed on the table before him; but after some time had elapsed, without resuming his speech, some of the peers became alarmed, and rose from their seats to proceed to his lordship; and the anxiety of the whole house was aroused, as the earl fell forward on the table in a senseless state.

The proceedings of the house were completely interrupted by this event, and the house adjourned for a quarter of an hour.

After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, lord Erskine being no better, the discussion was resumed by lord Lauderdale.

Liverpool, October 31.

In Spain the wheels of the new government seem to revolve with much freedom, and to the entire satisfaction of both the sovereign and his subjects. The official annunciation of the surrender of the Floridas to the United States, in conformity to the treaty made during the last year with the Spanish negotiator, Onis, has not yet reached this country, but it is generally understood that the fact is indisputable, and that the surrender will extend to both East and West Florida.

From Portugal the advices appear to be favourable; and the progress towards a representative form of government is made with all the despatch and with all the tranquility that the most ardent friends to public order and to popular rights could wish.

The foreign news of the past week is within a very narrow compass. The approaching meeting of the allied sovereigns at Troppau is looked forward to, on the continent, with a lively solicitude; and it is expected that the decision will there be taken how far it will be expedient to compel Naples to re-establish her ancient institutions. For the present, the Austrian troops in Italy have gone into cantonment, and no decisive step will be taken till the system of foreign interference in the concerns of independent states has been concocted by the sovereigns and ministers, who, for the good of the world, no doubt, have been pleased to take upon their shoulders the weighty affairs, not only of their own countries, but also of every other state in the grea European commonwealth.

THE QUEEN.

On the 23d of October, the evidence having been disposed of in the house of lords, Mr. Denman, the queen's solicitor, addressed the house for two successive days, a powerful commentary upon the evidence on both sides, contending with great success, that the criminatory testimony had wholly failed to establish the allegations contained in the preamble to the bill of pains and penalties, and that, if any doubt should remain on the subject, it had been completely removed by the exculpatory evidence, which through the blessing of Providence, and the innocence of the queen, they had been enabled to produce.

Dr Lushington followed on the same side.

The attorney general then spoke in reply, and was succeeded by the solicitor general.

A circumstance has occurred of high importance at the present juncture, it is this: The Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, who had awaited the proceedings in parliament with deep anxiety, now that the charges and defence had been gone through, has waited upon her majesty for the purpose of expressing his conviction of the futility of the charges exhibited against her, and of her perfect innocence. The interview, as may be supposed, was most affecting; and its influence, both upon parliament and upon the country, will be equally powerful. It is stated, that one of the royal dukes intends paying a similar visit.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
4 quarter casks (120 galls.) Malaga Wine,
2 quarter casks (65 gall.) Old French Brandy,
1 cask (60 galls.) Holland Gin,
200 lbs. Madder,
50 lbs. best Spanish flotant Indigo,
Cotton Cards,
Cotton Yarn,
Some demijons of old Madeira Wine.

D. Yarbrough.

Dec 26. 46—3w

Tennessee Land for sale.

Fifteen Hundred Acres

OF Tennessee Land for sale, of a prime quality. For terms apply to **A. B. Bruce.**

Hillsborough, Dec. 26. 46—tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th instant, at the late dwelling house of William Lockhart, esq. deceased, will be sold all the perishable part of the estate of the said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.

And also,

The Negroes belonging to said estate will be hired until February court next.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

James Phillips,
John Young,
Administrators.

December 20. 45—

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor to the last will and testament of *ISAAC HOLDEN*, deceased, I shall proceed to sell, on the 28th instant, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, in the county of Orange, five miles east of Hillsborough, to the highest bidder, on a credit of ten months,

Fifteen or sixteen likely Negroes,

most of whom are young and promising—also

Valuable Stock of all kinds, together

with a number of Farming Tools.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

I hereby give further notice,

That all creditors to the estate of the said deceased are required to make known their claims within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery: and all debtors thereof are required to make immediate payment.

Thomas W. Holden,
Executor.

December 2, 1820. 43—3w

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the directions of the last will and testament of *BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES*, late of Person county, deceased, I shall (on Friday, the 29th day of December next, at his late residence on the waters of South Hyco) proceed to sell at public auction, all the perishable estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Wheat and Oats; one Wagon, one Gig and Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c &c. Also a valuable young negro man by the name of Glassgo (an excellent bricklayer.)

On the second day of the sale,

A number of Negroes will be hired out for the ensuing year.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

William L. Hayes,
Executor,

Person county,
30th November, 1820. 43—2wt

BLANKS
of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,	Bail Bonds,
Executions,	Appeal bonds,
Ca. Sa.	Recognizance,
Bail Warrants,	Guardian's bonds,
Attachments,	Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and	Witness' tickets,
county court,	perior and county
Executions, do.	court.
Subphœnas, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Sheriff's Deeds,	Indictments,
Prosecution Bonds,	Commissions,
Marriage bonds and	Executions for militia
licences,	fines, &c. &c.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

Treasury Report, concluded from second page.

ations of the present and preceding years, unexpended, and which may be expended during the year 1821: and the sum of $ 5,477,770 76, payable on account of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of the public debt during that year.

2d. The unexpended balances of appropriations for the war department, under the different heads already enumerated, and which have been deducted from the estimates, or not included in them, (as in the case of revolutionary pensions, because the balance of that appropriation is estimated to be equal to the expenditure on that object during the ensuing year), amounting together to 2,507,267 dollars and 63 cents.

The annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars, for arming the militia, and the Indian annuities, not embraced by the estimates, amounting to 152,575 dollars.

3d. The annual appropriation of 1,000,000 dollars for the gradual increase of the navy, which will expire in the year 1823, and an unexpended balance on the same account, which may be expended in 1821, of 1,750,000 dollars.

According to the foregoing data, the expenditure of the year 1821, and which is chargeable upon the treasury during that year, may be estimated as follows, viz.

	Dolls.
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	3,269,850 04
Public debt,	5,477,777 76
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arrears prior to the first of January, 1817, and arming the militia, and Indian annuities,	7,445,195 24
Navy department, including the sum of 1,000,000 dollars for gradual increase of the navy,	5,170,594 56
Making an aggregate charge upon the treasury, for the year 1821, of	21,363,417 60
To which add the balance against the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1821,	2,638,169 07
Making	24,001,516 77

Leaving a balance of $ 7,451,586 77, beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made.

To determine whether a deficiency to this or any other amount, will occur in succeeding years, is extremely difficult. The data furnished by the fiscal operations of the government since the peace must be principally relied upon, in making the calculations necessary to arrive at any general result upon the subject.

It has been ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued from imports and tonnage, from the year 1815 to 1819, inclusive, has amounted to $120,260,052 46. If this be divided by the number of years in which it accrued, the result will be an annual average revenue of $24,052,000. But the revenue which accrued in 1815 greatly exceeded, not only that of any year previous to the war, but that of any year since that epoch. It is also admitted, that the quantity of produce on hand at the close of the war, especially of cotton and tobacco, considerably exceeded the amount of the crop of those articles made during the preceding year. The ability of the community, therefore, to purchase an increased amount of foreign articles in the year 1815, exceeded, in a corresponding degree, that of the subsequent years.—It has also been ascertained that the importation of foreign articles during the present year has been considerably less than in any year since the peace. To form an estimate of the average annual revenue which may accrue from imports and tonnage, during the next four years, that will approximate towards accuracy, it will be necessary to embrace in the calculation the revenue which accrued from the year 1814 to 1819 inclusive, amounting to $124,510,414 05, and that which shall have accrued in the year 1820, estimated at 14,000,000 dollars, making the aggregate sum of $138,510,414 05, which gives the annual average revenue for those seven years.

Other views derived from the fiscal operations of the government will be found to accord with this result. The average product of the duties upon imports and tonnage, which accrued from the year 1801 to 1807 inclusive, may be stated at 13,640,000 dollars; and that which accrued from the former period to 1813 inclusive, amounted to the annual sum of $11,570,000. The increase of population in the United States has been estimated at 34 per cent. in ten years. If the increase of consumption has corresponded with that of population, the revenue of the year 1820, according to the result furnished by the first seven years would exceed 20,000,000 dollars; and would fall but little short of $17,000,000, according to the data furnished by the whole period. During the former period, the principal states of Europe were involved in wars, which not only gave to our shipping the principal part of the carrying trade, but created an unusual demand for every article of exportation, and greatly enhanced their value. Any estimate founded upon the average revenue of those years, the duties upon imports remaining the same, would most probably not be realized; but as these duties were considerably increased in 1816, the objections to such an estimate are, in some degree diminished. From the year 1808 to 1813, inclusive, the United States were engaged in a state of commercial or actual warfare. The disadvantages to which their commerce was subjected by that warfare, more than counterbalanced the peculiar advantages it enjoyed in the seven years immediately preceding. An estimate for the next four years, founded upon an average of the whole term, would, more probably, fall short of, than exceed the sum which would be received into the treasury, notwithstanding the duties were higher, during two years of that term than at present.

In the investigation of a subject of such complexity, affecting so deeply the interest of the community, every fact and circumstance connected with it ought to be considered. Since the year 1807, new interests have arisen, which claimed a prominent place in this consideration. From time immemorial household manufactures have existed in every part of the U. States. The mechanical arts; those branches of manufacture without which society, even in a very imperfect state of civilization, could not exist, though differing in some degree from those properly denominated household, have long existed in the U. States. Since the year 1807, those branches of manufacture have been greatly extended and improved.—Others have been established, and a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woollen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value.

As commerce has been properly defined to be an exchange of equivalent value, it is probable that the failure on our part, to receive from foreign nations the accustomed supply of those articles which can now be produced in our domestic establishments, the articles which they have been accustomed to receive from us will receive something of the value which they would otherwise have commanded, until new channels of intercourse shall be discovered, and different articles of merchandize shall be substituted for those formerly received.

The capacity of a nation to consume foreign articles depends upon the value of its exports, and not upon its ability to furnish every article of primary or secondary necessity. The precious metals are never imported into any country, when commodities which will command a profit can be obtained for importation. Giving full weight to the fact, that cotton, woollen, iron, and various other articles which are now furnished by our domestic establishments, will be hereafter received from foreign nations only to a small amount, $17,000,000 of revenue may be assumed as the minimum, and 20,000,000 dollars as the maximum, which will be annually received from imports and tonnage during the next four years. The decrease which has occurred in the last and present years furnishes no ground to distrust the correctness of the foregoing conclusions. The customs produced in 1815 a nett revenue of $36,306,022 51, in 1816 $27,484,100 36, and in 1817, $17,924,775 15. This last year was considered at the time as the period of greatest reaction. Accordingly, in 1818, the nett revenue from the customs amounted to $21,828,451 48.

The multiplication of banks, the state of the currency, and the high price which all exportable articles commanded until the end of 1818, strongly invited to extravagance of every kind, and particularly in the consumption of foreign merchandize. The resources of individuals had been, by these seductions, in a great degree, anticipated during the first years which succeeded the peace. The sudden reduction in the value of all exportable articles, which occurred about the commencement of the year 1819, not only prevented in a great degree further purchases, but render the discharge of engagements previously contracted impracticable. The pressure thus produced upon the community, reacted upon the venders of every species of merchandize, whether foreign or domestic; who, without thoroughly investigating the cause of their distress, have sought for relief in measures calculated rather to aggravate than to alleviate the public embarrassment. The issue and payment of a larger amount of debentures, in the present year, in proportion to the exportations of the last; the increased amount of specie, and diminished amount of foreign merchandize imported during the present year; and the ready sale of foreign and domestic articles now in the market, show that the importation of foreign goods is upon the eve of being regulated by the demand for them, for consumption.

It has been stated, that the receipts from the public land, during the year 1821 cannot be estimated at more than 1,600,000 dollars, unless some greater incentive to punctuality or inducements to make prompt payments, should be offered by the measures which may be adopted in the course of the present session of congress. The act of the 24th of April last, which abolished credit on all purchases of land, and reduced the minimum price from 2 dollars to 1 dollar 25 cents per acre, furnishes, it is respectfully conceived, equitable ground for legislative inteference in favour of purchasers under the ancient system. By that system the price could be reduced to 164 cents per acre by prompt payment. If the act abolishishing credit had fixed the minimum credit a 164 cents instead of 125 cents, no equitable ground for legislative interference could exist. It is not contended that the vender of an article under ordinary circumstances, does an injury to a purchaser by subsequently selling the same article to others at a lower rate. But if he has in his possession such a quantity of the article sold as to enable him, for an indefinite time, to determine the price of the article, he affects the interest of every previous purchaser by such reduction, who may be constrained, from any cause whatever, to sell that article. The extent of the national domain will for ages enable the government to determine the price of unimproved lands, similarly situated. It is admitted that the government has been induced to adopt this measure by the most grave considerations. The most prominent of these was the necessity of preventing the farther increase of a debt, then about 22,000,000 dollars, strongly affecting the interests and feelings of a great number of citizens. If its increase was an object of deep solicitude, its diminution by an act of grace, founded upon equatable principles, will be in strict accordance with the motives in which that measure originated. Difficulties may occur in adjusting the details of such a measure, unless it be presented as a simple act of grace. Under this point of view, it should be confined in its operation to the debtors of the government for public lands, and should affect them only with respect to the debt which they may respectively owe.

During the excessive circulation of bank notes, not convertible into specie, and to which the government, from necessity, for some time gave currency, and the high price which every species of domestic produce commanded, large quantities of public land were sold at public auction, at prices greatly beyond their real value. In many instances the first payment which the government has received could not be obtained by the purchaser, if he were able to convey the land in fee simple. The propriety of legislative interference to change the relations between debtor and creditor, for the benefit of either, may well be questioned. Circumstances, however, may arise, which will influence an honest and benevolent credifor to relax his demands, and to grant relief to his debtor voluntarily, which he might resist as an act of power. Such, it is respectfully conceived, is the situation of the government in relation to the purchasers of public land, who, in a moment of infatuation, have engaged to pay for a portion of the national domain a sum greatly beyond its value, and which will never be paid. In all cases of this kind, the forfeiture of the sum already advanced will inevitably occur, if relief to some extent is not granted.

In conformity with the foregoing views, the following proposition for the relief of the purchasers of public land, and for the purpose of increasing the payments into the treasury in the ensuing year, are respectfully submitted:

1st. That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th of September next, to abandon any legal subdivision of his purchase; and that the payments made upon the parts abandoned be applied to the discharge of the instalment due upon the remainder; the right to abandon, in no case to involve any repayment by the government to any purchaser. In all cases the part retained to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will permit.

2d. The difference between the former and the present minimum price for cash payments being equal to 25 78 on the former, it is respectfully proposed that on payment of the whole purchase money for any tract of land, on or before the 30th day of September next, a deduction of 25 per cent. shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States in such cases, shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which would still farther increase the receipts into the treasury, during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of 37½ per cent. on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.

3d. That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public lands, who shall avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments, without interest; provided that such payments shall be punctually made, upon the several days of each successive year, upon which the purchases were respectively made: any failure in making such payments, to revive the original terms and conditions of the sale.

If these or analagous provisions should be adopted, the payments from the public land during the year 1821, will be greatly increased; the debt due on that account greatly diminished; and the revenue resulting from that source acquire in future years a more uniform character.

If, then, it be assured that the revenue which will accrue from the customs will be equal to the mean sum between seventeen and twenty millions of dollars, the annual revenue for the four succeeding years may be estimated as follows, viz.

	Dolls.
Customs,	18,500,000
Public lands	2,500,000
Bank dividends at 6 per cent.	420,000
Incidental receipts,	80,000
Making an aggregate of	21,500,000

But if the annual receipts from the customs shall be estimated, for the next four years, at the average sum of 17,000,000 dollars, the annual revenue for that period will be equal to 20,000,000.

The annual expenditure for the same period may be estimated as follows, viz.

	Dolls.
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	2,000,000
Public debt,	5,477,000
War department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817.	5,850,000
Naval department, including one million dollars for the permanent increase of the navy,	3,420,000
Making the aggregate amount of	16,747,000

The balance of the sinking fund, after paying the interest of the funded debt and providing from the annual reimbursement of the 6 per cent. deferred stock, has not in this estimate been considered as a charge upon the treasury before the year 1825, as the price of the public stocks precludes the possibility of purchase within the rates prescribed by law.

This estimate is below that which is required for 1821, but is believed to be less than the annual expenditure which will be required for the next four years. According to this estimate, the means will exceed the indispensible expenditure, during that period, 3,253,000 dollars.

After the year 1823, the annual expenditure upon the navy will be diminished by 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure of the government, after that year, including the entire appropriation for the public debt, is estimated as follows, viz.

	Dolls.
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	2,000,000
Public debt,	10,000,000
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	5,850,000
Naval department	2,420,000
Making the aggregate amount of	20,270,000

Which, after the year 1824, would leave an annual deficit of 270,000 dollars.

If this sum should not be met by the annual increase of the revenue, resulting from the increase of population, during these and succeeding years, and the increased consumption of foreign articles resulting therefrom, it may be supplied by a corresponding reduction in those items of expenditure, which depend absolutely upon the will of the legislature, unconnected with the existing laws regulating the permanent expenditure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the imposition of additional taxes upon the community. The condition of the currency in several of the states of the union furnishes strong inducements to abstain from additional taxes at this time. The obligation of the government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All notes issued south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between these places and the commercial cities to the east of this place, centered in those cities. The bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposit of specie. The effect of these causes combined has been the exclusion from circulation, in all the states west and south of the seat of government, of the notes of the bank of the United States, and its offices. In several of those states, there is no sound paper circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances, would be to require of the citizens of those states what it will be impossible for them to perform. Wherever paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of specie and of paper which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie or in the notes of the bank of the United States will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the bank of the United States ought to be amended so as to make the bills of the offices of the bank, except that at the seat of government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established. The effect of this modification would be to make the notes of the offices of the bank of the United States, except the office in the district, a local currency, which will centre and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government.

This measure will also place the state institutions to the south and west of this city, in a more eligible situation in relation to the offices of the bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with those offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people, for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited; and that a duty upon domestic spirits equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits, and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits. In any event, a resort to loans to the extent of the deficiency for the year 1821, will be indispensable.

Of the sum of 3,000,000 dollars, authorized by the act of the 15th of May last, to be raised by loan, 2,000,000 dollars have been obtained at a premium of two per cent. upon stock bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the government, and 1,000,000 dollars at par, upon stock bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. redeemable at any time after the first day of January, 1832.

There is no just reason to doubt that any sum which may be necessary to be raised by loan, can be obtained upon terms not less favorable: but, as it is probable that the surplus of the revenue, after satisfying all demands upon the treasury, authorised by existing laws, during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, will be equal to the redemption of any debt which may be contracted in 1821, it is respectfully submitted that the president of the United States be authorized to borrow from the bank of the United States, or from other banks or individuals, the sum which may be necessary for the service of that year, at par, and at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.